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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1785.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

IN the preſent conteſt about money and power, perhaps ſome of your readers would not be diſpleaſed to have their attention diverted to ſomething more cheerful: I therefore ſend you the following Anecdote, which I once read, but I know not when or where. I may not repeat it exactly, but I will try to give you the pith. As to literal quotations, I ſhall leave them to the dull, plodding diſputants of the day, who ſcorn to call in a little invention to help a bad memory.

During the merry reign of Charles the Second, whilſt Buckingham was favorite and Clarendon was miniſter, a grand performance was projected for the entertainment of the Court, which was reluctantly yielded to by Clarendon, at the requeſt of a celebrated foreigner, one Heidegger, who was to have the ſole direction of the exhibition. This perſonage, though a mighty good ſort of a man, had a viſage of ſo ſtriking and diſtorted a figure, that he was a mere unique in the human ſpecies. Villiers, who was ever on the ſearch for humour as well as for means of mortifying Clarendon, whoſe gravity gave a damp to the pleaſures of the Court, invited this foreigner to dinner, and by laviſh praiſes on his taſte, and plenty of burgundy, ſoon laid his gueſt ſprawling on the floor, when a ſtucco caſter was immediately ſet to work, who procured a compleat ſtucco mould of his face, and from thence made a maſk abſolutely reſembling Heidegger, both in complexion and feature. A few days after, when the entertainment and every thing was ready diſpoſed for the appearance of his Majeſty, and the band was inſtructed by Heidegger to ſtrike up a fine piece of muſic he had compoſed in honor of the occaſion, he retired from the ſtage to receive the King as he entered the houſe. The moment he diſappeared, and juſt as his Majeſty was entering, Buckingham ſent his maſk forward, worn by a fellow of the exact ſize and figure of Heidegger, who ordered the band to delay the piece he at firſt directed, and to ſtrike up the old Oliverian tune ſo hateful to the Court. The order was complied with, and the impoſter darted from the ſtage like lightning. The whole houſe was in conſternation, the King frowned, and poor Heidegger ruſhed from behind the curtain in the moſt tremendous paſſion, ſtopping the tune, and changing it to the piece firſt intended, which ſoon calmed the audience, and reſtored a ſmile into the boxes. Heidegger then returned to renew his attention to the ſucceeding exhibition------but, no ſooner had he quitted the ſtage, than the falſe Heidegger flew on it, curſed the band, and compelled them to play up Old Noll again, diſappearing as before. This ſecond affront raiſed a general confuſion, and Heidegger, like a frantic madman, came running forward, ſtopped the muſic, and flies up to his Majeſty's box to apologize for the inſult. The falſe Heidegger again ſtepped on the ſtage, and accoſted the band with the utmoſt fury for diſobeying his orders---but, terrified at the ſight of two Heideggers, they bounced over their benches, broke their inſtruments, and left the houſe. He immediately tripped acroſs the ſtage to his Majeſty, and pointing to the true Heidegger, told him that fellow had been perſonating him all day, wherever he went, and he verily believed he was the devil. Poor Heidegger looked at him with horror and aſtoniſhment, and was ſinking on the floor, when Buckingham, throwing himſelf on his knees, aſked his Majeſty's pardon, and explained the trick.-----

BRIARIUS.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE public have been entertained with a very curious paper, called "*A propoſed* Addreſs" from the General Aſſembly to their conſtituents, which was intended, ſay the editors, to have been offered for the *adoption* of the Houſe.--It is really matter of amuſement, to obſerve the various ways which are fallen on to deceive and gull the poor people of Pennſylvania, like ſo many unfledged birds gaping in their neſts, with cloſed eyes and open mouths, to ſwallow whatever ſhall be offered by any creature that approaches them. The wiley ſerpent ſteals to the unſuſpecting brood, and thinks himſelf certain of his prey; but, like the tender hearted huſbandman, who views the fatal faſcinating eye, we hope we ſhall reſcue our devoted countrymen. Believe us, gentlemen, that pompous addreſs is a meer forgery, an arrant impoſture, and in its place we beg leave to preſent you a true and genuine intended addreſs, which ſeveral members of the Honorable Houſe have prepared, and which they conceive contains the true ſenſe of the majority.

A genuine propoſed Addreſs from the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, to their Conſtituents.

GENTLEMAN,

"The framers of our excellent conſtitution, ſenſible of the *unalienable* right of the citizens of this ſtate, whoſe government is raiſed on the *generous principles of equal liberty*," having, by intuition, ſenſibly inſpired us with a true definition of their meaning in the words *unalienable right and equal liberty*, we have thought it our duty in this ſeſſion to declare to the world, that the "unalienable right of the citizens" means no more, than that *we*, who have at preſent the power of government in our hands, are never to have to have it alienated from us; and that the words "*citizens of this ſtate*," ſtrictly ſpeaking, comprehend no more than that number who vote for us---for though we have hitherto permitted the republican party to participate with us in the right of citizenſhip, yet, finding by dear bought experience that they impede our deſigns, and make perpetual oppoſition to our meaſures, we conceive them to belong to that claſs who have not taken the oaths to the ſtate; for as to the *words*, they mean nothing---it is the *intention* we are to obſerve---they approached us with their mouths, but their hearts were alienated from us, and they have diſfranchiſed themſelves by their diſunion. We ſhall therefore bring in a bill to vacate all their votes, as ſoon as things are ripe for the purpoſe.---Well knowing that your intelligence of our proceedings is generally too late, "we embrace the opportunity of the members returning home, to give you every information in our power." Thoſe who live near the ſeat of government, who ſee our votes, and thoſe more diſtant, who read the news-papers, may receive more early intelligence of the bills publiſhed for conſideration, conformably to the order of the conſtitution---but it is neceſſary you ſhould have a right underſtanding of this matter, from whence you will perceive your diſtance from the State-houſe is not ſo inconvenient as ſome may imagine. We publiſh, it is true, all the bills we propoſe enacting into laws, which reach ſome of you, like the thawing of the voices, a month or two after the froſt congealed them, or like the firſt ſound of a woodman's ax, when your eye informs you he has made a ſecond ſtroke---and let us tell you, ſome of thoſe *ſecond ſtrokes* are very good ones. A review of our laws would diſcloſe you 220 ſuch ſtrokes in the firſt volume, and 169 in the laſt---being, in other words, the number of laws we have paſſed; ſo you ſee there is no ſuch mighty occaſion for regret, at your not ſeeing the laws before they are actually paſſed. We publiſh firſt the general *out-line*, but, when we come to fill up the contents, for the laſt magic touch of the Speaker's hand, you would hardly know that it was the ſame law, if it was not for the title. Like the chalk out-lines on Mr. Pine's or Mr. Peale's portraits, you cannot determine whether he means to give a white or a *red noſe*, a ſmile or a *ſneer*, in ſhort, whether the picture is that of an honeſt man or a *pick-pocket*---ſo of our laws, by the publication you can form but little judgment of them, or of their meaning; for you don't perceive the laſt teint till our pictures are ready for their gilt frames, or, to ſpeak to your comprehenſions and *feelings*, until we have actually got our hands into your pockets, with the conſtable at the door, to drag you to goal if we find them empty. But don't be frightened; this is nothing to what you ſhall ſee by and by. You have heard a great deal about a commonwealth and a republic. We have tried it, and find it won't do. Don't you ſee Holland is going to the dogs for want of noblemen and a King? Do you think that the Emperor would treat them with ſo little ceremony if he had a King to deal with? No ſuch thing, we aſſure you. Like loves like all the world over, and a King hates a commonwealth as heartily as we do a republican. Our old grandfather Oliver Cromwell, you know, only made uſe of the ſaints in his days as ſo many ſtalking horſes to get up to his game, and then puſhed them aſide as Sextus 5th threw aſide his crutches, to the amazement of the Cardinals, when they elected him Pope, fetching a hem which made the whole hall ring, and uttering, with a voice that ſtruck daggers to their hearts,----"we feel ourſelf much better"---- and ſo ſay we all, on our preſent promotion to ſeats in this honorable Houſe. We find the abſolute neceſſity of more dignity in government, and, though we do not think it adviſeable at preſent to enact any law for enobling certain of the people whom we have in our eye, until we have fitted them out with eſtates ſuitable to their rank, we by no means intend to have that matter fruſtrated. It is a thing which will follow of courſe---and titles may be aſſumed at any time. Turn to the life of Czar Peter, and you will learn how to do it in a trice. The only difficulty that occurs in this example is, that Peter was a great man, and ſome of our leaders are rather men of inferior abilities---but ſo much the better for that, ſay the ſhrewd ones; they will be more eaſily governed by a cunning miniſtry, and we have them all in our eye.

But to proceed. We have been very buſy about an election law. We find there were ſuch a pack of rogues in Lancaſter county on both ſides of the queſtion, that we have ſome ſerious thoughts of depriving the whole county of its votes, unleſs we can deviſe ſome mode of parcelling out the townſhips to be voted in, and a few other ſtate tricks, which may be managed to advantage, by uſing a little influence in the pulpits the Sunday before the election, and importing a few legerdemain men inſpectors and ticket box-keepers; for the more you multiply ticket boxes, the finer the field. We have already men amongſt us, who know how to make a box's bottom come out without breaking the ſeal, or, if need be, to take off an impreſſion. "The preſent Aſſembly, firmly attached to the conſtitution, that great bulwark of equal liberty, mean to reduce the adminiſtration of the ſtate to the firſt principles of our happy conſtitution." An attempt was made by a certain member, who ranks high in the military line, whoſe name it may not be proper to mention, to commit a breach on our ſaid excellent conſtitution, and to trample under foot that great bulwark of equal liberty, which we are ſo zealous to ſupport. This ſaid General Wayne motioned for our reſtoring near two fifths of the people to *our* natural rights, as if any man could poſſibly conceive that *their* rights and *our* rights were the ſame thing, or that the conſtitution intended "equal liberty" to be the portion of *every* inhabitant of Pennſylvania. "Equal liberty" is a mighty fine thing to talk about, and to hang up in a gilt frame, like King Charles's rules in an ale-houſe, or the tables of Moſes in an Epiſcopal Church, but who expects to find the one or the other regarded. Our children, when they read our conſtitution, will be apt to exclaim, with Miranda in the Tempeſt, when Ferdinando appeared,

----------"What is't, a ſpirit!
Lord, how it looks about! believe me, ſir,
It carries a brave form---but 'tis a ſpirit."

Aye, aye, 'tis but a ſpirit we aſſure you, and the ſubſtance fled away with the drying of the ink that made its wretched form on paper, for no where elſe was it ever intended to exiſt. "It carries a brave form" to ſend abroad, but to realize it would be ruin and perdition at home. We are for ever quoting it in our laws, our minutes, and public addreſſes, but mean no more by it than the reſponſers---who cry "Lord have mercy on *us miſerable ſinners*." Notwithſtanding the frequency of our uſing the word "conſtitution," we hold it in the ſame deteſtation which the proverb tells us the devil does holy water,----We hate to find it eternally caſt in our teeth, like the addreſſes of the Quakers to the late Governor John Penn, perpetually referring back to the ſimplicity and purity of his anceſtor, the worthy founder, William Penn. But, like his brother Dick, who uſed to ſay archly, on the broad brim gentry ſtalking up to his honor,---"Come, John, here is more about our grandfather"---ſo it has become a by-word with us on ſuch occaſions, "Come, Brethren, here is more about our conſtitution."---We therefore deſire, gentlemen, that you will endeavour to inculcate in your ſeveral congregations and neighbourhoods, that, tho' the *brave form* of the conſtitution remains tacked to the head of our volume of laws, it is no more to be regarded than the 39 articles, which the Biſhops would gladly reform and purge away, but are fearful, if they once draw the cork out of the bottle, the whole will evaporate in fumo, and, like Pandora's box, ſpread ſchiſm, confuſion and rebellion through the whole church---therefore we muſt keep up the form of the conſtitution, but may twiſt and turn it to ſuit our views, as the Lawyers quote caſes out of Vattel, to apply either way as they want them---therefore be pleaſed to remember, once for all, when ever we ſpeak of the rights of the people as derived under our happy conſtitution, nothing is to be underſtood but the rights of the people now in power, and that the non-jurors are meer beaſts of burthen, to work for us whilſt living, and when dead to make ſhoes out of their hides to be trampled under foot of men, and this we will do in defiance of that old exploded precept---"do ye unto others, as ye would they ſhould do unto you." This was a rule well enough to ſerve the early times of chriſtianity; but in -----'s next edition of the New Teſtament, it may be well for our worthy Divines to conſult the original text, and find whether the tranſlation ought not to be rendered thus---*do ye unto others, as ye think they would do unto you.* Be the text as it may, neither the Doctrines originally inculcated even in the prayer of forgiving our enemies, as a condition of being forgiven ourſelves, or the pompous words contained in our conſtitution, are to be the rules of our conduct.

We come now to the point which lies neareſt to our hearts, and which, to be plain with you, is the ſole motive that induced us to furniſh you with a copy of our propoſed addreſs. It is the funding bill---the bill for taking £ 200,000 per annum out of *your* pockets, and putting it into *ours*.---Mark the fervency of our expreſſion---"Penetrated with the moſt lively concern for the diſtreſſed condition of many of our moſt worthy conſtituents, whoſe early zeal and confidence in the rectitude of the American cauſe have induced them to furniſh neceſſaries and ſupplies for the continental army, and who have not got their accounts ſettled, whereby they have neither received principal nor intereſt of the monies owing to them by the public (*it is a terrible out of breath period---but blow a little and you will find*) we have taken ſuch meaſures, by appointing additional Auditors," &c. as to enable them to come in for ſhare of the general plunder before we get the whole monies of the ſtate; being fully ſenſible, that without ſuch a meaſure we ſhould raiſe a very formidable oppoſition amongſt that numerous claſs, and therefore we have been compelled to adopt the propoſal of Pope's Tragedian---

"All my demurs, but doubles his attacks,"
At laſt he whiſpers---"*Do, and we go ſnacks.*"

However, before theſe men get their accounts ſettled, we ſhall have fleeced the country pretty well of its ready rino, and *they* may come in for a ſlice of the back lands, if any are left: For the additional Auditors are not to be in a hurry, unleſs we can contrive to avail ourſelves of any advantage by it.

"The relief of our ſuffering conſtituents in every part of the ſtate, and eſpecially thoſe early whigs who lent their paper money to the public (when neither lamp-black nor paper were to be had for Congreſs to emit more money with) and whoſe exiſtence in the various ſhapes of aged parents, helpleſs widows and orphan children, now entirely depend on our realizing their lendings," except *ſome few* who have ſold to us and our friends a ſmall trifle or ſo of their rights, which you muſt not ſuppoſe have in the leaſt influenced us to this manly act of generoſity---"We have long viewed (with terrible grief as you may ſuppoſe) the *mournful depreciation* of their certificates, and *lamented* the wretched prices at which their neceſſities obliged many of them to part with the reward of their ſervices," with all that genuine ſympathy and diſtreſs which operate on a pawn broker's mind, when he advances his guinea for the wretched furniture of a ſinking family.

"The Pilgrims pro---progreſs, oh!
"The laſt edition never ſold before,
"Oh! 'tis ſo moving, I can read no more."

"Therefore, attentive to the calls of *Juſtice*, and deaf to all the *ſhallow politics of Diſhoneſty*, that would promiſe the enrichment of the public, by *filching a little more* from the pocket of the decrepid family, &c." we have now come to the determination that there ſhall be *no more filching*, having pretty amply ſatisfied ourſelves for the *preſent* with the ſhare we have already *filched*, and therefore are about providing for realizing our *filchings*, which is eſſential to the very exiſtence of our *free ſtate*, and flatter ourſelves we ſhall meet with the hearty approbation of every good lover of filching, and the conſtitution.

"Whilſt we lament that theſe meritorious" tricks have been ſo long unplayed, and that we have been making our complaints to each other in private of the danger of the meaſure, we are happy that we can bring Congreſs forward, like the great moving breaſt-works of the Pacific Ocean Indians, and commence our operations behind them, without laying any new tax on you more than that laid in September 1783, which, ſays the clauſe in that law, "ſhall not take effect until each and every of the Thirteen United States ſhall make laws conformable." But as the reſt of the ſtates are tardy, and *we* are in a hurry to touch your pence, we propoſe to draw from you a large annual tax, without your knowing any thing of the matter, by charging it "on our *predeceſſors*." You are therefore to ſuppoſe that the preſent funding bill is a mere matter of form; that all the miſchief has been already done by our predeceſſors, the Republicans---therefore, whenever the tax-gatherer comes to your door, you muſt recollect the ſtory of the ditcher, who thought all the ſweat of his brow was occaſioned by the ſin of our firſt parent, and exclaimed at every ſtroke, "Oh Adam!" you muſt therefore, with every tax, cry *Ob ye Republicans!* for remember, you are not to charge us with this heavy burthen, but our *predeceſſors*; for truly we are as much aſhamed of it, as Adam and Eve were of eating the forbidden fruit, and uſe our *predeceſſors*, the Republicans, by way of fig leaf covering; but the fruit is ſo ſweet, and we have attended ſo minutely to the flavor, that, without the help of Linnæus, we find the fruit which our firſt parents eat muſt have been a *golden pippin*, which accounts for the eternal craving after gold exiſting in all their poſterity.

We would wiſh you to believe, that the preſent honorable Council ſome time ago warmly recommended the meaſure of providing proper funds for the payment of our debts, and though we have the utmoſt reaſon to believe that they had their eyes on the back lands, to be ſold for certificates, yet we wiſh you to underſtand that the Council are utterly averſe from the payment of a ſingle farthing of any of your demands, that, by poſſeſſing your minds with ſuch a prejudice againſt that honorable body, you may the more readily be induced to turn a deaf ear to all their reaſonings againſt our preſent darling funding bill. If you turn to the addreſs of the honorable Congreſs, you will find *their advice* fits our ſchemes with that ſame aptitude and propriety, that *your* money will fit *our* pockets---and we hope you will not make the leaſt objection to the experiment. You will certainly be confirmed in your determination, when you know that "all our friends in Europe adviſe us to reſtore our credit"---not the credit of the firſt continental and ſtate money, and all that traſh, which was only fit to fire away in the beginning of the action, like ſo much advanced artillery, to raiſe an atmoſphere of ſmoke, the more effectually to conceal our manœuvres in the great field of future ſpeculations. The tears of that day are waſhed away by the more copious ſhowers which have been ſhed by modern ſufferers, and are of no further uſe, than to have inſenſibly ſoftened your hearts to ſerve the preſent claimants. "We are ſenſible of many inconveniences you labour under for want of a ſufficient quantity of a circulating medium, without which you can neither pay your taxes, nor manage the common tranſactions of trade and commerce to advantage." The great difficulty you meet with at the country mills and ſtores, and in the city, to get hard money for the wheat, the flour, the flaxſeed, and other produce of your farms, are convincing proofs to us of the great need you have of a paper currency. The great readineſs with which the monied men will lend you on mortgage, after you have got plenty of paper money, will be a ſtriking proof of the benefit you will derive from ſuch a medium---becauſe you have now learned, what formerly you never dreamt of, that when you have once borrowed the money, you can reduce it to as low a value as you

please by emitting more, and so pay off your mortgages for the tenth part of their value. When you are told by the disaffected that there can be no want of a paper medium, whilst so much state paper lies useless in the hands of thousands, who would gladly lend it to you on mortgage, you must not listen to the argument; it is as meer a phantom of the brain, as Sancho Pancho's blind voyage to the skies, and would do you no more good than just so many of Sancho's stars. You might count them 'tis true, as he did, but you would never see them shine with such true yellow boys lustre as our new paper money will. And further we assure you, at least such part of you who know what's what in the certificate way, that this new paper money, though it may come out a little depreciated, yet, as a great part of it is to come hot from the mint into the hands of those who are possessed of speculations at two shillings, and two shillings and sixpence in the pound, we can bear a small depreciation of even two for one, which you know will be ten shillings in our pockets for every two shillings and six-pence laid out in this way, and this we think is no very bad speck. As the rake says in Lethe, "a thousand or so will do very well, until something better can be tho't of." So, turn it which way you will, some good pickings can be got out of it; and though it may not be a legal tender, yet, after we have passed it through our hands at about half its first value in the first instance, and gradually brought about a good round depreciation, we may buy it all up, as we have done the certificates, state money, &c. and then bring forward the old game of recommendations of Congress, advice from friends in Europe, and Dr. Franklin's letter, to cry up "the honor of the state," &c. &c. and about she goes again, like the index of the E. O. table, whilst our secret magnetic influence shall perpetually incline the needle to rest in our favor. We would not have you think we are punning, when we call this *funding bill* a "fundamental measure." We mean in sober seriousness what we call it. Our own interest is so fundamentally wrapt up in it, that, if you tear this bill, you scatter all our hopes. We again repeat, lest you should forget what we told you but just now, that "our predecessors proposed the law for laying the tax and we are by the present act *only carrying it into effect*,----therefore, whenever the tax-gatherers call on you for payment, and you begin to curse the law and the law-givers, be pleased to remember it was our "*predecessors*" loaded the gun, and *we* only pulled the trigger, and if it hits some of you a plaguy hard knock, revenge it upon our "*predecessors*"---that is, the *Republicans*. "And finally, to relieve you from any apprehensions of a burthen disproportionate to your abilities, we have the happiness of congratulating you on the conclusion of a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians, and the purchase of all the lands within our charter bounds, which will enable us to extinguish a considerable part of the principal of our public debts. In consequence of this treaty, and that *all our citizens* may have an *equal* opportunity of becoming purchasers of the lands now to be sold for the discharge of our public debts, we have judged it absolutely necessary to open the Land-Office;" and, in order that *all our citizens* may be upon an equal footing, and that the lands may produce *as much money* as possible, we have directed, in the said act, that the state money, which for many years has been bandied about like a foot-ball, and now rests in the hands of a few, shall make its last bounce on the waters of the Ohio, and be received in pay for the said lands, for which they shall not be allowed to give more than thirty pounds per hundred acres: And, in order to give every advantage to those purchasers who may have friends amongst the surveyors, the warrant shall not describe the spot applied for, conformably to the vile practice under the Penn family, but, when the surveyor of the district shall have 100 warrants given him to run out, he may pick and choose the good fat pieces for himself and friends, slicing out the Pope's Eye for his favorites, and let the *dogs* take the bones. To have numbered and laid out the whole tract in right angled squares, as was done in the city lots, and putting them up at public vendue, would have been attended with much difficulty and *disappointment*; and then, above all, to have received *all* our paper securities in pay at such public sale, would have brought to market such an amazing quantity of a merchantable medium, as would have sunk its value, and we should not be able to purchase the lands for less than twenty or thirty shillings an acre----whereas, by our receiving the interest of our securities out of the taxes, together with the state money we have by us, we shall be able to buy every acre of land ourselves, and receive the other inhabitants as tenants, and we promise you we will make landlords of a very different complexion from your late Proprietor Penn. Thus the annual interest of our debt will enable us to buy all your public lands in a few years, and give you back again your money which you had paid in taxes. We don't mean into your own individual pockets, but into the treasury, which you know is the same thing, speaking on the great scale; for though in common it is asserted in political logic, that the wealth of individuals is the wealth of a country----we conceive the doctrine may be reversed, and we intend it shall be so, that the wealth of a state is the wealth of the individual. When you once deposit it in Mr. Rittenhouse's great chest, you may rest assured that it is much safer than under Mr. Francis's care at the bank, where, for any trifling demand on you by your wives and daughters, you can get at it on a minute's warning, and presto----be gone----it flies like lightning; but, under *our* care, it shall remain untouched *by you*, the sacred pledge of ages---and when posterity shall employ the Hennicott of their day to unfold the mouldy pages of the present votes of Assembly, they shall stand astonished at the wealth of their forefathers, as we with wonder now read the wanton affluence of a Cleopatra, who dissolved her pearls in vinegar to drink the health of her lover----nor think, gentlemen, that *your* pearls are cast before swine----we shall make a proper use of them. All we now ask for, is to have them in our custody.

"We have been attentive to the application of that respectable part of our constituents, the mechanics and manufacturers (who placed the present city members in their seats;) they deserve the highest encouragement of the state, and a committee are appointed"----*to think about it*, when we have got the other more important part of the business in a safe train;---for we shall certainly interest ourselves deeply in enabling this class of men to pay their taxes into our coffers. "Upon the whole, as we are the servants of the people, and honored with your confidence, to consult for your advantage, and have no interest separate from the state (save in the *few* cases we have *hinted* at) we look upon ourselves accountable to our constituents for every part of our public conduct," and therefore we have "endeavoured to give you as clear an insight as possible to the very recesses of our hearts, disclosing to you our wishes and our designs; and if we should be so happy as to meet your approbation," we would propose an alteration in the motto of the state, and to substitute one in its room from that excellent work, entitled *Sermons to Asses*-----

AM NOT I THINE ASS, ON WHICH THOU HAST RIDDEN EVER SINCE I WAS THINE.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A Writer, under the signature of A Freeholder, in the Pennsylvania Gazette, has with great temper and good sense pointed out the paltry subterfuge of passing laws without the formality of publication, under the denomination of supplements, and has shewn that the supplement, so called, to an act for opening the land-office, is as totally different from the original law, as knavery is from honesty. If the good people of Pennsylvania are to be imposed upon by such slender coverings as these, they have lost the good sense for which they have been long remarkable, and are become fit subjects for a sett of indigent interested men to make tools of.

But, I trust there is no danger of such an event being brought about. The men of most honesty or good sense are not generally the most suspicious; but when the suspicions of such people are awakened, that honesty and that good sense enables them to procure themselves justice.

When the address, fabricated by the junto at Lee's tavern, was published, it was intended, no doubt, to throw the proceedings of the last session of Assembly into that point of light, which should be most likely to lull the suspicions of the people. Many things are stated to have been done, which upon the face of them have a plausible appearance; but I believe, upon investigation, there has not been an act passed, or proposed, which is not calculated to establish the power, or improve the fortunes of the present reigning party. It is not my intention to take up the whole of their proceedings. I trust abler hands will be found for that good purpose. But there is one act of theirs which has been stolen in upon us, so big with mischief, and which throws so much light upon their intentions, that it merits a particular and speedy examination.------I mean the act appointing state commissioners, to settle continental accounts.

The preamble to this act recites the ostensible reasons upon which it is founded, and without looking beyond the surface might very well pass as a thing of little consequence, but taken as part of a system for depriving the state of that great fund, which we have always been taught to believe would go a great way towards paying the expences of the war, and saddling us with a debt to support men who neither paid or fought for our Independence, it will be found an object of great magnitude.

When the affairs of this country began to emerge from the chaos of confusion, which distress and inexperience had plunged it in, and it became necessary to look beyond temporary expedients, a settlement of the accounts of each state with The United States, was considered as a very important object; but previous thereto, a settlement with the individuals in each state was absolutely necessary. From the total want of money at some periods, and the reluctance of people to take it in its depreciated state at others, it became necessary frequently to take from the farmer or the merchant, whatever he had fit for the use of the army; and on many of these occasions, the persons who took them gave merely receipts, or certificates, expressing the articles taken, at other times they expressed value, frequently with very little regard to the sum, as the persons who gave them were never likely to be called to account for the quantity or sum. Some of these certificates were receivable in taxes, and a very considerable sum has been paid in in that way. Some, who think themselves well informed, undertake to say, that, if fairly liquidated, the amount of what remains is not considerable; at least, if they are, there can be no excuse for the holders of them not paying their taxes up.

As the supplies for the army is a continental charge, and the states were jealous of impositions upon each other, it required some delicacy to get the value of these kinds of certificates so ascertained, as to remove that jealousy; and it was agreed, that the commissioners who should be appointed for that purpose should each be residents of other states, than the one whose accounts they were to settle---the commissioner was to be recommended by the Superintendant of Finance, and approved by the General Assembly. Thus, the commissioner for settling the accounts of Pennsylvania is an inhabitant of Rhode-Island. He can have no interest in favoring any particular sett of men in the adjustment of their claims; he can have as little in doing injustice to individuals, to benefit the United States. It may be said, to the honor of Pennsylvania, that hitherto she has stood foremost in promoting continental measures; and perhaps to her exertions in that respect it was owing, that union was preserved in the midst of our difficulties: But now, in a moment, we abandon that system which all the other states have approved, and go into a direct opposition to it. We now appoint commissioners of our own, and surely for this there must be some private reasons.----During the last session of Assembly, an attempt was made, which, added to other circumstances, will serve to throw light upon this business. If that attempt had succeeded, the militia of the frontier counties would have been entitled to pay during the whole war, and, that being established, certificates for provision would have followed, and the debt created by that means perhaps have equaled all the other debts of the state;---but the dose was too strong, the design was too palpable, and, after making the experiment, it was given up.

The people who proposed it did not, however, abandon their original views. The great object of their associates in the House, was to establish funds to secure the payment of the interest on public securities; and, though they knew they should contribute very little towards such payment, yet that their assistance would be so necessary in procuring the establishment, as to entitle them to a compensation for it.

They would naturally say to those gentlemen, who are become so clamorous for funding---"Gentlemen, we know very well, that, whatever you may pretend, neither this state or the United States owe you any particular obligation for the securities you hold. They have been generally bought up since the peace, and most of them for a 20th part of the value you demand for them. By this funding scheme, you will secure to yourselves and your posterity, an annual interest of six pounds, for a piece of paper that perhaps did not cost you five pounds in the whole. So one of you, who received from the public one thousand pounds, for services not very honestly performed, may, with that thousand, have possessed yourself of the paper of the indigent or inconsiderate, sufficient to entitle you to an annual interest of one thousand two hundred pounds per annum.---But we, having no money either to lend in the first instance, or to purchase in the second, shall derive no advantage from your emolument, and therefore, in this distribution of the property of our constituents, we must stipulate something for our own advantage.

"We have, or may yet procure reams of deputy quarter-master, commissary or waggon masters certificates, for provisions or services, which it will not be necessary to ascertain, if you will let us have commissioners of our own to liquidate them. The slow operations of the continental commissioner furnishes a pretence for this, and we shall possess ourselves of a paper that will enable us to take up land, or, after the funding scheme succeeds, to sell to advantage."

Without some such system, it is impossible that those people, who are not creditors to the public for a single shilling, would agree to the derangement of that system which promised an equitable adjustment of our public accounts, and embroil us in a contest with the Representatives of the United States. Neither would they have agreed to mortgage their own, or their childrens property, for the emolument of a sett of men, the least perhaps of all others entitled to such advantages.

In short, without imputing more than the fair comparison of all the parts of this system will warrant, it will appear that their intention, in this respect, has not been exaggerated. And if we take a general view of all that has been attempted, it will not only confirm the suspicions here thrown out, but lead to others of as dangerous a nature.

The effect of this particular law has, however, been seen through by the Council, who, it is said, have remonstrated against it, and have even refused to go into an appointment of the commissioners under the act. Congress are bound to remonstrate against it, as a dangerous innovation, tending to preclude for ever the adjustment of the accounts of the individual states with the United States, without which the debt incurred during the war can never be ascertained.

I trust, in addition to the opposition, the people of Pennsylvania will bear their testimony against the law. I hope they will do more---that they will make a just estimate of the merits of those men, who, for their own emolument, appear so ready to sacrifice the dearest interests of their country.

ARISTIDES.

To the CITIZENS of PHILADELPHIA.

YOU have seen a law published for consideration, whereby you are to pay a very heavy tax, in addition to the impost laws which you are already subject to, which law also includes the making a quantity of *paper money*. As the greater part of the cash of the state circulates through this city in the course of the year, you ought to consider what part you mean to take on this occasion. You must not deceive the country by your silence, and encourage them to admit the passing a law for emitting paper money, which you may afterward refuse to take from them----therefore you should speak your sentiments in time, otherwise your silence will be justly construed to be an acquiescence in the measure.---Private petitions should be set on foot, if you intend to reject the money. CAUTION.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

AS the Assembly are now convened, it is earnestly hoped that they will maturely reconsider and revise the intended law for funding the certificates----a law so unjust in its principles, and which has given general uneasiness throughout the state. By a late publication, stuck up in the most conspicuous parts of the city, an idea is there held up to the people, that this was intended almost solely for the benefit of the widow and orphan, and the poor soldier, who are supposed to be the chief holders of these certificates. If this was really the case, it ought to be supported, and the promoters should have the public thanks of their country: But alas! how few of this unfortunate class of people will derive any benefit from this law, as it is well known that the greater part have been obliged, through dire necessity and the little prospect afforded by government of ever funding them, to part with them for a meer trifle. But as soon as they were bought up at a low discount by some that had influence in government, we are then told that the public faith must be kept inviolate, and the people are now to be heavily taxed, not for the benefit of this distressed class of people above mentioned, but for the enriching of a few interested men---and what more especially aggravates the hardship is, that these people, if they have any thing left, must pay their proportion of this very tax, to enrich those men who have bought their certificates at perhaps a fixth part of their value. The breach of public faith has in a variety of instances been so notorious, that every true friend to his country must wish to see it restored, that we may no longer be a by-word to all Europe; but then let us have fair play; let those who are honestly and justly entitled to it have the benefit of it, and not a few interested speculators.---It is said, by way of apology, that it is difficult to discriminate. But surely the public offices can throw some light on this subject, and fall on some mode of discrimination, that may give the public some relief. Where would be the injustice, if those who have bought at a low advance were repaid their purchase money by the public, with interest, and the residue made good to the first proprietors, who were induced from necessity to sell. In this case no one could justly complain, and the public faith would be better preserved, than by enriching a few individuals at the expence of the people. If the law is revised and made upon more equitable principles, I could wish to see the measure proposed of striking a paper currency succeed; and yet I can't help doubting it, while there is so much of the old paper suffered to lie useless, for which the faith of the public has been as strongly pledged as for any they can now make. To regain the confidence of the people, we must first be honest. Let this money therefore be called again into circulation, and funds provided for the sinking it. This will be giving a degree of stability to public credit, and I doubt not but any future emissions, if within the bounds of moderation, and really wanted as a medium of trade, will be received with as much avidity as gold or silver. But if all that has been said and written on this subject should be in vain, and it is determined to lay upon the people this heavy tax for twenty-five years, not solely for the original possessors, who really lent their money or performed material services for it, but for those who have neither toiled or spun, and against the sense of the people, and the unanimous opinion of the Council, then let us hope and pray the Legislature, that they will, out of respect and consideration for those whom they do represent, and out of pity and compassion for those miserable people who have no right of election, and whom they do not represent, to grant us the poor consolation of seeing the public lands made the best of, and suffered to sell for as much as they will fetch, and not limited to £ 30 per hundred, for the benefit of a few individuals.

It has been observed, and I believe with truth, that if the sale of the back lands was delayed till the value of them was more generally known, and population increased, they would sell for three times the price they are now limited at, and in a few years discharge our national debt. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished by every true friend to his country.

In the publication alluded to in the fore part of this piece, an insinuation is thrown out, that none but the disaffected will object to this mode of funding the public debt: But surely the authors of this piece will, on reflection, have candour enough to recall this ungenerous insinuation; for it is well known that the Council, though earnest to grant relief to the widow and distressed, yet objected to the mode, and were decidedly against it---and surely no one can charge them with disaffection. It is said that the officers of the Pennsylvania line are against the bill, as it now stands, as it is contrary to strict justice, the greater part of the tax being to be paid by people who are not represented, in direct contradiction to the spirit and letter of the constitution; and must these brave men be charged with disaffection. It is much to be lamented, that, during the whole contest with Great-Britain, the outcry of toryism and disaffection has generally proceeded from some who have kept aloof from danger, and done their country very little service, but have been ever ready to gape and catch at every office as fast as it becomes vacant, though no ways qualified for it. Nor is this to be wondered at, as it is natural to those who are deficient in political or military merit to cover such deficiency by outcry and noise, and an affectation of great patriotism; while numbers of the officers, both in the militia and army, who have been foremost in danger, and encountered the war in its most dangerous stages, are remarkable for that tolerancy of spirit and liberality of sentiment, that always have and ever will do honor to human nature---so true it is, that true valour and generosity of soul are inseparable. It has been the opinion of some of our allies, particularly the French officers, who have seen the world and are really gentlemen, that if such amiable conduct as this had been more generally prevalent, it would have conciliated the minds of the people, made more converts to true whigism, and have done more real service to the country, than all the intollerant illiberal spirits that ever existed. The mind that can divest itself of prejudice, and govern itself by justice and equity, amidst the storms of faction and the violence of party, is a valuable and most useful character to his country; and posterity (being free from the prejudices of the present times, will be capable of judging much better than we can) will find that these have been the truest friends to their country; and that true whigism does not consist in an intollerant spirit, and stigmatizing every one with disaffection that is in opposition to interested measures, but in promoting just and equal laws, strengthening the federal union, conciliating the affections of the people, and by conducting the affairs of government with wisdom, œconomy and good faith, which was never more necessary than at present. The man who conducts himself on these principles is a good whig, and the one that does not is a compleat tory in the worst sense of the word, though he may bawl out against disaffection and toryism with the voice of a Stentor. That the people may discern who are their real friends is my sincere wish; and that the dreadful consequences of party

and faction may not precipitate this country into a more bloody and deſtructive civil war than any we have yet experienced, is the ſincere prayer of ANDROMACHE.

To the Honorable the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, now ſitting.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is aſſerted out of doors (for you have ſhut out the people part of the time) that you are certainly about paſſing the funding law. You are hereby informed, that it is now under the conſideration of a very reſpectable part of your conſtituents, and you are requeſted to *delay* the buſineſs, at leaſt until you hear more of their ſentiments on that very important bill. It will redound much more to the honor of the ſtate to reject the law, than not to have it executed when it has paſſed.

Ten Thouſand Proteſters againſt the Funding Bill.

CHARLESTON, *(South-Carolina)* Dec. 28.

PIRACY under American Colours!

The ſchooner Free Maſon, formerly called the Nancy, the property of the ſubſcriber, was piratically taken away from him by the Captain and his crew, having juſt gone aſhore for information previous to entry, on the 3d inſtant, within ſight of Cape-Francois, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola. A reward of one hundred Spaniſh milled dollars is hereby offered to any perſon or perſons, who can give information whereby the proprietor may recover his veſſel and cargo. The ſchooner is remarkably long, Philadelphia built, 85 tons burthen, 55 feet keel, and from 13 to 14 feet beam; painted on her ſides white, yellow, red and green, and on her ſtern are emblems of maſonry; on the deck is fixed a large falſe cable, at the end of which is the binnacle, and an iron ſtove for baking; the entrance to the cabin is by two ſteps, and through a double door painted green, the inſide is papered white and yellow; a ſmall diſtance from the ſteps is a contrivance for depoſiting proviſions, &c. that locks with a French padlock; in the cabin are four ſleeping places, two of which ſerve as preſſes, and contain ſundry merchandizes, ſilks, Flanders linen and lace, and paper hangings.

Deſcription of the crew.

Francis Hughes, the Captain, a native of Port Louis, in Brittany, about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, yellow complexion, with black hair and eye-brows.

Theobald Buſh, an Iriſhman, about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, cheſtnut coloured hair and eye brows, full faced, and very much marked with the ſmall-pox.

John Pilot, a native of the environs of Bourdeaux, about 28 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, very meagre, black hair and eye-brows, and remarkable ſmall eyes.

Marſon Beſie, a native of Brittany, about 28 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, full faced, and very large eyes.

Peter Pauget, a native of Berne, about 35 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, very lean, and black complexion.

Thomas Carwin, a native of Pumege, in Normandy, cabin-boy, a likely youth, about 15 years old, and 5 feet high.

CHARLES TRAVERS.

Kingſton, Jamaica, Nov. 19, 1784.

As the ſubſcriber returns to Hiſpaniola, he requeſts of any who can give information of the above attrocious act of piracy, to declare the ſame to Mr. A. Lindo, merchant, of this town.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 9.

On Friday the 21ſt ult. at a meeting of the Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge, the following gentlemen were elected members, viz.

Frederick Eugene Francis, Baron de Beelen Bertholff, Imperial Counſellor of Commerce to the United States, Bruſſels. Samuel Guſtavus, Baron Hermelin, of Stockholm, Sweden. William Bradford, Eſq; Attorney General of Pennſylvania. Edward Burd, Eſq; Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania. Doctor Adair Crawford, Phyſician of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, London. Doctor John Carſon, of Philadelphia. The Revd. Manaſſah Cutler, of Ipſwich, Maſſachuſetts. The Count de Guichen, Lieutenant General in the French naval armies. Andrew Ellicot, Eſq; Maryland. Doctor William Griffiths, of Philadelphia. Doctor Hugh James, of Montego Bay, Jamaica. Mr. Joſeph Mandrillon, Merchant, of Amſterdam. Brigadier General Thaddeus Koſcuzko, Mr. Herchell, of Bath in England. Doctor James M'Henry, of Baltimore, in Maryland, member of Congreſs. James Madiſon, Eſq; of Virginia. The Revd. Henry Muhlenberg, of Lancaſter, Pennſylvania. Chriſtian Frederick Michaelis, M. D. of Gottenberg. Mr. William Parker, of London. The Honorable Mann Page, Eſq; of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Thomas Payne, Eſq; author of Common Senſe. Charles Pettit, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Doctor Robert Percival, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in Trinity College, Dublin. The Revd. Doctor Richard Price, F. R. S. in London. The Revd. Joſeph Prieſtly, L. L. D. F. R. S. Birmingham. The Revd. Doctor Samuel S. Smith, Vice-Preſident of the College of Naſſau Hall, Princeton, New-Jerſey. Monſieur Jean Baptiſt Sue, jun. Surgeon and Profeſſor of Anatomy, Paris. Col. George Wall, of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania. Mr. Benjamin Workman, Teacher of the Mathematics in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL MAGAW,
one of the Secretaries.

A correſpondent ſays---"As it is juſtly laid down as a maxim in government, that the power of the legiſlative and the executive branches of government ſhould ever be kept diſtinct and ſeparate, more particularly in money bills, and as this maxim has been applied to the government of Pennſylvania, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that, as the Council of Pennſylvania is no part of government in the enacting of laws, which power is lodged with the Aſſembly only, and can neither officially join in or reject the paſſing any law, this juſt general maxim is not applicable to this government; and therefore it may be conceived that no inconvenience can poſſibly enſue from receiving information from the Council, or any other quarter, as the Aſſembly will make uſe of ſuch information as to their wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Nov. 23, 1784.

"On the 12th of laſt month, the brig Betſey, Capt. James Erwin, under American colours, was captured by a Saletine Rover, and carried into Tangiers, where the Capt. and his crew are detained priſoners; but as yet his veſſel is not condemned. They were only waiting the Emperor of Morocco's orders. The veſſel was in ballaſt, going to Teneriffe to load wine."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated November 16, 1784.

"The public news here is, that the Emperor is marching 45,000 men towards the Low Countries, and that the Imperial and Dutch miniſters are mutually withdrawn.

"The Emperor ſeems determined to open the Scheldt, and to revive the ancient ſplendor of his city of Antwerp."

Extract of a letter from Reading, dated January 29.

"As to what you ſay of the Funding Bill making ſome rumpus amongſt the citizens, I do not wonder at it, and you will be quite in the right to refuſe payment of the tax. We did not ſpill our blood, and defend our country againſt the wicked machinations of the tyrant of England, to ſuffer our property to be taken from us by a ſett of ſpeculators, whether they are Aſſemblymen or any other men. We expected the back lands were to be ſold at public vendue, as your city lots were, to the higheſt bidder, to be paid for in public ſecurities by ſuch as choſe it, and even then they would have got great penny-worths. As to the preſent tax, the moſt ſenſible leading men I have talked with are determined not to pay it---but they don't think with ſome of you warm Republicans, that the teſt-law ſhould be altogether repealed at one blow. They ſay it will let looſe too many ſlaves at once, who, not being uſed to freedom for theſe laſt eight years, will be apt to run into extremes. If one-fourth of them were ſet free this year, and one-fourth the next, and ſo on, it would not be ſuch a ſhock to power. I confeſs I do not like this way of ſplitting a hair, but perhaps it is beſt ſo. Your old friend --------- is well, and we hope to get him to ſerve next year."

*** The Solution to Queſtion 1, will be inſerted in our next.

††† ARTEMON, on the ſubject of the Bank, in anſwer to a piece publiſhed in the *Freeman's Journal* ſome time ſince, under the ſignature of "PHILADELPHIENSIS," ſhall appear in our next.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

January 28, 1785.

THE managers of the Lottery have the ſatisfaction to inform the public, that a day is now fixed when the drawing of the Firſt Claſs will abſolutely commence, in purſuance of the following order of the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, viz.

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 26, 1785.

THE managers of the ſtate lottery having repreſented to council, the ſtate of the ſales of the tickets in the firſt claſs,----

Ordered, That the ſecond day of MAY be appointed for the commencement of the drawing of the firſt claſs, and that the managers be directed to proceed accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. ſec.

WANT PLACES,

TWO WET NURSES, one of whom can be well recommended. Enquire of ARTHUR HOWELL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, four doors above the Bank. Feb. 9, 1785. ¶

February 5, 1785.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, December Term laſt, to the ſubſcribers directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of March next, on the premiſes, a number of valuable LOTS of LAND, ſituate in Middletown, near the Four-Lanes-End, in the county aforeſaid, and ſundry other Articles; late the property of Robert Adcair, attached by Iſaac Hicks, Eſq; and to be ſold by

DANIEL MARTIN,
SAMUEL MITCHELL, } Auditors.
JOSEPH KNIGHT,

§

TO BE LETT,

THE Farm called SPRING BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS'S TRACT, ſituated on the river Delaware, and joining the flouriſhing town of Lamberton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres cleared land beſide woodland, with the dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and coachhouſe, and a ſmall houſe joining Lamberton; the ſituation beautiful; a fine proſpect of the river up and down; very large handſome garden, in good order, the houſes all in good order, and the dwelling-houſe newly repaired, and neatly finiſhed in the inſide, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer ----a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the ſoil ſuitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouſe, who will agree with any geatleman or farmer who may want the ſame. tbc.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the firſt of May next,

A LARGE, well finiſhed, two ſtory brick DWELLING-HOUSE, four rooms on each floor, and cellar under the whole, with a good kitchen, meat-houſe, ſtable, chair and other convenient out-houſes, and a garden.

Alſo adjoining the houſe, a well accuſtomed TANYARD, with all neceſſary buildings for carrying on the tanning and currying buſineſs in the beſt manner, with a ſhoemaker's and ſadler's ſhop. This place would be a good ſtand for a ſtore, being ſituated on the main ſtreet, in George-Town, on the river Saſſafras, Kent county, Maryland. It is a high, healthy ſituation, commanding an extenſive and beautiful view of the river. The dwelling-houſe and tanyard will be lett together or ſeparate, and for one or a term of years, as may ſuit the perſon who applies. For further information, enquire of Mr. John Cummings, in Philadelphia; John Wright, in Wilmington; or Margaret Wright, on the premiſes. § Feb. 9, 1785.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, legally impowered to receive the ſame. All debts not paid before May next, he has poſitive orders, without reſpect to perſons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to
tbc. ELIZABETH BROWNE, Executrix.

Cheſter, February 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February inſt. a Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of John Webſter, the heirs of Iſrael Pemberton, and lands late of David Puſey, containing 99 acres; late the eſtate of Edward Swayne, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

A SLEIGH & HORSES STOLE,

ON Thurſday night, the 3d inſtant, from John Heſſer's tavern, one mile above Germantown; the ſleigh is new, made of pine boards, white oak runners, turns high, and meets to a turned top; a black horſe, 5 years old laſt graſs, 14 hands high, a lump on his withers the ſize of a walnut, a little high backed, one hind foot a little white, carries low, a natural trotter, old ſhoes and a ſhort dock; a ſorrel mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a natural pacer, carries tolerable well, rough ſhod. There were on the creatures leather collars, white oak haims, black leather blind halters ſewed with thread, iron traces, one pair with hooks, the other with tees; and in the ſleigh there was a blue and white coverlid, with ſmall diamonds, and a butter-box, with 8 pounds of butter. From circumſtances I have reaſon to believe they were taken towards Philadelphia. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring the horſes, geers and ſleigh, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to juſtice, on conviction, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS Reward, or for the horſes, ſleigh and geers, THREE POUNDS, or in proportion for any part, paid by

‖ HENRY RITTENHOUSE.

Gwinned townſhip, Montgomery county, Feb. 9, 1785.

Lower Dublin townſhip, Feb. 7, 1785.

WAS taken up, the 7th ult. a dun coloured MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ BENJAMIN ASHTON.

IMPORTED

In the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be SOLD, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A general Aſſortment of well choſen GOODS.

[The particulars in our next.]

TO BE LET,

THE whole of a new BRICK-HOUSE, except the SHOP, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Gray's Alley. For particulars enquire of the PRINTERS.

PURSUANT to an order iſſued out of the Orphans Court for Cheſter county, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. That valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, containing 200 acres, whereon are erected, a commodious two ſtory ſtone houſe, a convenient kitchen, a large frame barn, ſtables, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe on an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and other convenient out-houſes; about 30 acres of the beſt watered and marſh meadow, a large proportion of woodland, well timbered, and a bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, the reſt fertile arable land, noted for producing great crops of wheat and other grain, as well as paſture; ſituate ten miles from Philadelphia, one from Springfield Meeting-houſe, and ſix from Cheſter, lays compact, the dwelling-houſe near the center; bounded by Darby creek, lands of Iſaac Maris, Seth Pancoaſt and others; late the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, jun. deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate.

WILLIAM WISHART,
Feb. 5, 1785. RICHARD RILEY.

N. B. The purchaſer, paying one third of the purchaſe-money down, may have one or two years to pay the remainder in yearly payments, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. § 5w.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE GRIST-MILL (over-ſhot) and SAW-MILL, in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the river Schuylkill, on a good ſtream of water, where may be annually ground 15,000 buſhels of wheat, with 36 acres of land, about 17 acres of woodland, near 6 acres of mowable meadow, the greateſt part watered; the griſt-mill has two pair of ſtones, the one pair burs, the other country ſtones, both pair very good; three boulting-cheſts, fan and hoiſting gears (all go by water) ſuitable for carrying on merchant and country work, in a part of the country where there is plenty of wheat to be had; with a dwelling houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, cooper's ſhop, and other neceſſary buildings, in good repair, two good bearing orchards of grafted fruit, of upwards of 200 apple-trees, with a limeſtone quarry on the premiſes. For further information and terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title. ‖ c t f. JOHN ROBERTS.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, an inſolvent debtor, now confined for debt, in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, do give this public NOTICE to all my creditors, that I do intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court, to be holden at Bridgetown, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next, to have the benefit of the inſolvent act. All my creditors are deſired to meet at the Court-houſe, in Bridgetown, on ſaid day, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of my eſtate ſhould not be made, and my perſon releaſed from confinement according to law.

February 4, 1785. § SAMUEL HUSTED.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1785.

WAS taken up, ſome time ago, by the ſubſcriber, living in George's-ſtreet, between Shippen and Plumb-ſtreets, a ſmall red COW, with a white face. Whoever has loſt ſaid cow, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property and paying charges, may have her again. WILLIAM GILMORE.

January 24, 1785.

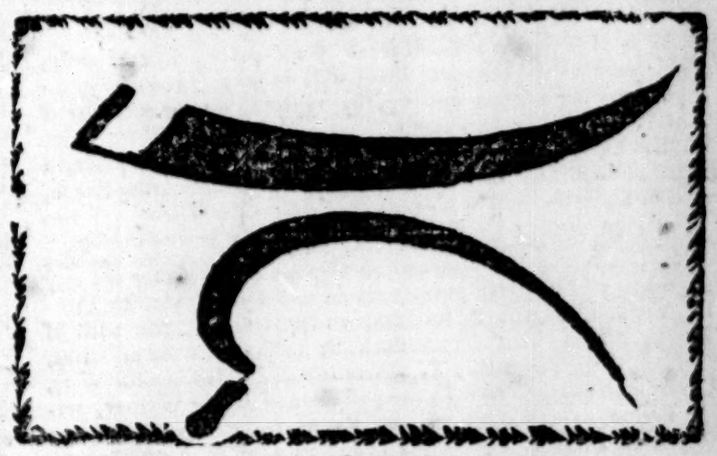
CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Ban townſhip, York county, a red COW, with a white ſpot on her face, both ears cropped, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ WILLIAM STEENSON.

York county, Manchester townſhip, Jan. 29, 1785.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation on the 26th day of April laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, with a bald face, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a natural trotter; at the ſame time a black HORSE COLT came with her. The owner or owners thereof are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away, from

¶ MICHAEL SCHMYSER.

STRAYED away from the borough of Cheſter, about the 20th day of October laſt, a young MARE, with a white face and wall eyes, her hind feet white, between a bay and dun colour, 4 years old laſt Auguſt. Whoever has taken up ſaid mare, and will bring her to Eliſha Price, Eſq; in the borough of Cheſter, or to Major Thomas Wattſon, in New-Caſtle county, near Newark, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ELISHA PRICE, or
Feb. 4, 1785. ¶ THOMAS WATTSON.



EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the SICKLE and SCYTHE, the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia, makes moſt kinds of SMITHS WORK, viz.

GRIST, Saw, Chocolate and Snuff Mill-Irons,	Falling Axes,
Printers Preſs and Seal Ditto,	Ditching Shovels,
Smiths Bellows,	Grubbing Hoes,
Branding-Irons,	Weeding Ditto,
Houſe Work,	Picks and Mattocks,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,	Plow-Irons,
	Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

*** Said TRUMAN has for ſale, a quantity of Grindſtones. Allowance will be made to thoſe who ſell again. Alſo Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended. c t f.

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be in our next.]

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of the real estate of Robert Callender, late of the township of Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, ceased, about 3000 acres of unimproved land, situate on the waters of Jack's Creek, which empty into Juniata at a short distance in the said county; the whole lying nearly in a body, and abounds with the best of timber and meadow ground. A plantation of 200 acres, situate in the township of Middleton, within two miles of the town of Carlisle; on this plantation 100 acres are clear, including about 20 acres of meadow, which may be watered with a never-failing and strong stream; the remaining 100 acres is loaded with a sufficiency of the best of timber. These lands will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or short credit, and good titles will be made for the whole, by the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the aforesaid Robert Callender.

FRANCES REID, Executrix.
WILLIAM NEILE,
WILLIAM IRWIN, & } Exec.
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,

Cumberland county,
Middleton township,
Jan. 27, 1785.

February 1, 1785.

On the 17th day of this instant will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, containing 74 acres, joining to lands of Edward Boulton and others, whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a log barn, a good spring of water near the door, a good bearing orchard, and about six acres of watered meadow; the place is in good repair; late the property of Francis Hoven, deceased. The title indisputable. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

FRANCIS HOBSON, Administrator.

N. B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of John Stettler, near the premises. ‡

Easton, Northampton county, Jan. 13, 1785.

WAS committed to the goal of the said county, on the 23d ult. a certain William M'Gee, who acknowledges himself to be a servant to one Mr. Russell, of Philadelphia. His master is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within eight weeks, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees.

FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 23d of this instant, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee House, if not sold before at private sale,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two story brick Messuage and Kitchen thereon erected, situate at the corner of Coomb's Alley and Chancery Lane, containing in front on said alley 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on Chancery Lane 52 feet, subject to a ground rent of 33/4 per annum.

Also a LOT, in Kensington, containing in front on Queen-street (commonly called Point road) 100 feet, and crossing King-street into the river Delaware, with the same front of 100 feet on said river; bounded by lots of Baker and Spencer.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, or by enquiring of BRYAN WILKINSON, and JAMES ASH.

Philad. Feb. 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES STEEL, late of this city, House Carpenter, are desired to pay the same, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to

WILLIAM GARRIGUES Administrator.

If JOHN STEEL, who came from Ireland in the year 1775, will apply as above directed, he may hear of something to his advantage.

Several LOTS on the west side of Third-street, in the Northern Liberties, for sale. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the night of the 8th ult. from the subscriber, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, a servant Man named JOHN DONNALLY, about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, 26 or 27 years old, short black hair, squint look, thin visage, hollow cheeks, has a halt in his walk, one thigh smaller than the other; had on a light blue coat, regimental fashion, the buttons taken off, a light coloured jacket edged with red, blue breeches and stockings, ribbed, his shoes new soaled, with copper buckles, took with him, a light coloured great coat, with wooden buttons on the breast and sleeves, a pale blue jacket, half worn, with metal buttons on the breast, and a linen jacket striped with orange colour, a flax linen shirt, a woollen hat and his name on the lining, a pocket handkerchief stamped with blue dots; it is supposed he has got a pass; he is a Weaver by trade. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JAMES BLACK.

Mount Hope, near Hopewell,

WANTED a number of wood-cutters immediately, where good encouragement will be given, and ready money paid for cord-wood cutting, by applying to the manager at Mount Hope above-mentioned.

N. B. Early in the spring will be also wanted at said place, a number of colliers, carpenters, waggoners and labouring hands, who will likewise meet with great encouragement from

Jan. 29, 1785. ¶ 4 w. PETER GRUBB, sen.

PURSUANT to an Order of an Orphan's Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, by the subscribers, on MONDAY, the 28th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premises,

THAT famous SEAT, where the celebrated Doctor Witt, formerly lived, now in the possession of Lydia Warner, widow, situate in Germantown, on the north-easterly side of the main-street thereof, containing about 57 acres of LAND, part thereof being good watered meadow, part woodland, and the remainder good pasture and arable land. There is on said premises fronting the said street, a large elegant stone house, three stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, a large piazza and kitchen adjoining the same; a good stone barn, and chair-house, a well of good water near the house, likewise a stone spring-house with a never failing spring. Late the estate of CHRISTOPHER WARNER, deceased. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN LEIBERT,)
JOHN HUSTON,) Administrators.
LYDIA WARNER, widow.

Jan. 27, 1785. †

To be LETT for eleven Years,

On an improving LEASE,

A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, between the Germantown and Frankford roads, three miles from the Court-house, containing 130 acres, 12 acres of which are watered meadow, 20 woodland, and the remainder suitable for tilling. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. §

WHEREAS THOMAS PROCTER, Esq; High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in pursuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at the Court-house, that he had taken the bodies, seized and secured the estates, real and personal, of Benjamin Eastburn, Collector of the township of Upper Merion, and Robert Craig, Collector of the township of Blockley, for the balances due on the several duplicates sent them by the Board of Commissioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto Isaac Snowden, Esq; County Treasurer, agreeable to the several laws of this state.

NOTICE is therefore given, That a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Court-house, on the 18th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said Benjamin Eastburn and Robert Craig, Collectors, are requested to pay the balances of their respective duplicates; otherwise warrants will then be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law, in this case made and provided.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
JOHN BROOKE, } Commissioners.
JOHN BAKER,

Philadelphia,
Feb. 1, 1785.

Francony township, Montgomery county, Jan. 28, 1785.

IF ADAM SCHWARTZ, late of Northampton county (from whence it is said he moved into New-Jersey) is yet living, he is requested to call upon the subscriber within one year from the date hereof, for a legacy left him by his brother Michael Schwartz, deceased, otherwise the subscriber, the executor of the said deceased, will pay the money to the other heirs.

‡ GEORGE HERTZEL.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 26th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of Admiral Warren, on the Lancaster road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situated in Charleston township, Chester county, containing 131 acres and three quarters, adjoining land of John Griffith, Lewellyn Davis, and others. There are upon the premises two good dwelling houses, with two rooms on a floor, large barn, commodious stables, and sundry other convenient buildings, all in good order; 10 acres of excellent watered meadow made, and a considerable quantity more may be made at a small expence; a good bearing orchard, with a great variety of excellent fruit; about 50 acres of plough-land, the remainder is woodland, principally white and black oak, chestnut, hickory, &c. a great part of which is large and very suitable for ship building, staves, and many other valuable purposes, being about two miles from a landing on Schuylkill, and a short mile from a saw mill. The land is well known to be equal in quality to any in the county, and within a convenient distance of market.

Persons inclining to purchase, may veiw the farm any time before the day of sale, by applying to GEORGE RORK, on the premises. But a very small part of the money is wanting; the purchaser may have a long credit for the remainder, on giving security and paying interest. Jan. 21, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISAAC VAUGHAN, late of Haverford township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to come and settle the same with the subscriber, within four weeks from the date hereof; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, within four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded.

First Month 24, 1785. JESSE ELLIS, Executor ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, situated in Charleston township, in the county of Chester, about two miles above the Valley Forge, containing 235 acres, bounded by lands of William Moor, deceased, Patrick Anderson and others, on which there are erected two dwelling-houses, one of them having two rooms on a floor, a large barn and stabling, with about 16 acres of good meadow watered by a never-failing stream, and more may be made at a small expence; also two good bearing orchards, two spring-houses, with never-failing springs of water, about 70 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable and pasture land. Credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. Any person inclining to purchase, is desired to apply to the subscriber, living at the upper end of Germantown, Philadelphia county.

PHILIP CARE.

N. B. If not sold before the latter end of March, it will be rented. January 29 1785 ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, last night, from the subscriber, an Irish Servant Man, named ALEXANDER PORTER, 20 years of age, dark brown hair, lately cut, a down sower look, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. Had on and took with him a new felt hat, a full suit of home made cloaths, light coloured wooden buttons on the coat, horn ditto on the jacket and breeches, three old shirts, striped trowsers, copperas and white, one pair white ribbed yarn stockings, one pair ribbed grey ditto, two good axes. It is supposed that he went in company with a James Johnston, lately from Ireland, a fresh looking fellow, has a sore leg; it is probable that they will change their cloaths and names. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES BOYD.

Sadsbury, Chester county, January 25, 1785. ¶

THERE is now confined in the Work-House of the city and county of Philadelphia, the following persons, on suspicion of being RUN AWAY SERVANTS,----viz. WILLIAM AGER, a boy of 14 years of age, says he belongs to John Matthews, near Harris's Ferry, on Susquehanna.

ALLEY ANSLEY, says that she belongs to Richard Kain, Tavern-keeper in Wilmington.

JAMES BAWSWORTH, a Negro Man, says that he came from Bartlett county, in Virginia, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin visage, says that he was born free.

TOM, a Negroe Man, says that he belongs to Robert Peoples, in Shippen's town, in Cumberland county.

The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for their fees, in six weeks after date.

CLEMENT SMITH, Keeper of the Work-House.

Jan. 29, 1785.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the first of April next,

AN excellent FARM, in Lower Merion, 11 miles from the Court-house, in Philadelphia. It is well calculated for grazing or tending the markets, as it contains above 60 acres of watered meadow, and near 200 acres of cleared upland, in good heart. ALSO,

A PLANTATION, situated at the corner of Turner's Lane and Germantown road, containing 60 acres, a considerable proportion of which is watered meadow, and the upland produces very good grass, and having an excellent spring-house, renders it very suitable for a dairy. This place may be entered on immediately. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. ¶

Chester, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house, in Chester, on Thursday, the 10th of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Bethel, containing 75 acres, bounded by lands of Abraham Robinson, Isaac Ford and others; this land abounds with white oak timber fit for sawing. Late the estate of John Ford, deceased, but taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 10th day of February next, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. one full and equal half part in 40 acres, part cleared land, and part timber. Late the estate of Thomas Collins and William Smith, but taken in execution, and to be sold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Chester, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 11th of February next, a Messuage, now occupied as a public house, with 90 acres of land, beautifully situated for a view of the river Delaware, bounded by lands of Elisha Price, Esq; in the township of Ridley; the sale to be opened on the premises at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. Late the estate of Sketchly Morton, but taken in execution, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the day last above mentioned, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. a Messuage and 104 acres, situate in the township of Ridley, bounded by lands of Michael Frites, Jeremiah Andrews and others; now occupied as a public house, known by the name of the White Horse; the sale to open on the premises at the hour above mentioned. Late the estate of John Bryan, deceased, but taken in execution, and to be sold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the day last above mentioned, at the hour of four o'clock, P. M. at the White Horse, near the premises, a Lot of Woodland, containing seven acres and three quarters, well timbered, adjoining lands of Benjamin Paschall and others. Late the estate of Jacob Rudolph, but taken in execution, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, situate in the township of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jarrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others. Late the estate of John Robinson, but taken in execution, and to be sold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed by the Commissioners of the county, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 236 acres, situate in the township of West Nottingham, taken in execution as the estate of Patrick Mulloy, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

DELAWARE STATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the county of New-Castle, will be sold, on Thursday, the 17th of February next, on the premises, a valuable grist-mill, in good order, in which are two pair of burr stones, with a fan and screen; the bolting mills and hoistings all go by water. This mill is situate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county aforesaid, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Noxon, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by ‡

HENRY WARD PEARCE, Administrator.

THE SHIP

MERCURY,

Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,

WILL SAIL FOR

AMSTERDAM,

AS soon as possible after the navigation opens, having the greatest part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE WALKER, victualler, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, bill, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in duly attested, in order to be settled by

JOHN EVERHART)
DAVID EVERHART) Administrators.

Jan. 25, 1785.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Dowdney, John Kenney, Lawrence Corn and John Cornwell, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, for debt, do hereby give public notice to all their creditors to appear at the Court-house, in Bridgetown, in Cumberland aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 22d of February next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from prison, pursuant to said law.

NATHANIEL DOWDNEY,
JOHN KENNEY,
LAWRENCE CORN,
JOHN CORNWELL.

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